

THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES & CO.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 18

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, OCTOBER 10, 1865.

NO. 29

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Tuesday and Friday, by
A. G. HODGES & CO.
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.
Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of January, 1865, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis, county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock is \$100,000 00
The amount of capital stock paid up is 70,000 00

ASSETS.

Third, Loans secured by deed of trust, first lien of record, on real estate in the city and county of St. Louis, per second mortgage	189,045 15
Stock Bonds, sixty days demand, secured by deed of trust on real estate	11,100 00
Loans on policies in force, bearing six per cent. interest	200,145 15
Loans on undoubted personal security, due within sixty days	174,820 23
Stock bonds subject to call at sixty days notice, approved personal security	9,425 69
Premiums due on Policies in hands of Agents and others awaiting return	18,900 00
Amounts due from Agents not included in above	17,855 49
Cash on deposit in Banks and in Office	1,604 45
Office furniture, iron safe, &c., (home office and agencies)	5,098 46
Missouri defence warrants	1,814 00
Revenue stamps	411 00
Total amount of all assets of the Company, except future premiums receivable	\$430,990 36

LIABILITIES.

Dividends to be returned this year, or added to policies	4,425 80
Present value of dividends to be returned in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, or added to policies	59,012 85
Unmatured interest on bonds and notes due the Company to reduce them to present value	40,412 85
Claims on two policies resisted by the Company, because of violation and forfeiture \$7,000	
No other claims or liabilities, except the liability on policies in force, insuring in the aggregate \$9,357,800 00	

STATE OF MISSOURI.

CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS.

Samuel Willi, President, and William T. Selby, Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested as before stated, of which the principal portion of that invested in real estate security, is upon unencumbered property in the city and county of St. Louis, and that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of the said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever, and that they are the absolute property of the said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.

(Signed) SAMUEL WILLI, President.

(Signed) WM. T. SELBY, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the undersigned Recorder of Deeds for the county of St. Louis, in testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 26th day of March, A. D. 1865, and Sixty-Five.

(Signed) A. C. BERNONDI, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

FRANKFORT, May 21, 1865.

HODGES, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3d, 1856, and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Albert G. Hodges, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand and the day and year above written.

W. T. SAMUELS, Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued promptly by A. G. HODGES, Agent.

Frankfort Ky., April 25, 1865—sw—322.

USE DAWES' LIQUID BLUE,

The Cheapest and Best Article Used for

BLUING CLOTHES.

FOR SALE BY

DRUGGISTS & GROCERS.

July 11, 1865—3m.

Fair Warning!

All persons owning or having dogs in their possession are hereby notified to keep them confined upon their premises for sixty days from this date, under penalty of twenty dollars fine and the loss of the animal found running at large.

July 11—2m. G. W. GWIN, Mayor.

MISCELLANY.

THE WHISTLER.

"You have beard," said a youth to his sweetheart, who stood

While he sat on a corn sheaf at daylight's decline—

"You have heard of the Danish boy's whistle of wood?

I wish that the Danish boy's whistle were mine."

"And what would you do with it? Tell me," she said.

While an arch smile played over her beautiful face.

"I would blow it," he answered, "and then my fair maid

Would fly to my side and would there tinkle her place."

"Is that all you wish it for? That may be yours

Without any magic," the fair maiden cried; "A favor so slight one's good nature secures!"

And she playfully seated herself by his side.

"I would blow it again," said the youth, "and the charm

Would work so that not even Modesty's cheek

Would be able to keep from my neck your fine arm!"

She smiled and she laid her fine arm round his neck.

"Yet once more would I blow, and the music divine

Would bring me a third time an exquisite bliss—

You would lay your fair cheek to this brown one of mine.

And your lips stealing past it would give me a kiss."

The maiden laughed out in her innocent glee—

"What a fool of yourself with the whistle you make."

For only consider how silly 'twould be

To sit there and whistle for what you might take!"

THE PRIZE OF THE ALSPACH.

BY MRS. L. S. GOODWIN.

Never was more glorious sunshine than

The rising orb poured on the top of the mountain; while, streaming down its face

Like holy oil, floated the surface of the dark, rapid river running at its base.

Although still early, yet the vernal meadow sloping down from the white hamlet presented the appearance of universal holiday.

Silver-haired sires and dames, and little children, with tossing curls, but more numerous than these, young men and maids, came gaily down the brown pathway, edged with daisies, gathering at the same point on the bank of the eddying stream. Here, opposite the perpendicular mountain side, the river was spanned by a single plank, which had been trodden by many feet; and raising one's eyes, one readily saw what had made it a place of special resort.

All the face of the freestone cliff was carved with names, where each competitor had sought to place his own above all others. What was at first the merest rivalry came in time to be often a test of heroism, and the arbiter of many a grave dispute among the simple villagers, till higher and higher, far above the ability of the unassisted eye to decipher, were traced the names of the daring and brave, thence forward to be the pride of friends and the envy of all besides.

The trial which was to come off on that brightest of mornings involved no less than the question of who should claim for his bride the lovely Idellette Vruller—the most beautiful maiden, said every stranger who passed that way—the purest and best, added those who knew her, to be found in all the Prussian kingdom. It had happened a few weeks before that a young Russian nobleman, wearing the insignia of rank, came to the village, saw Idellette Vruller, and being smitten with her extraordinary beauty, desired to marry her. The stranger called his name Count Lewinsky, and claimed to be grandnephew to the Emperor himself.

The father of Idellette was completely dazzled by the prospect of so brilliant a match for his only and idolized child; her gentle mother was silent and thoughtful, for she understood her daughter better. Then it came to light that the maiden had given her heart to a youth of the village, humble but good, one who had lately returned from the required three years service to his country, with improved looks and manners, and a general intelligence and knowledge of books which gave him henceforth a position the highest among the people of his native town.

Herman the humble lover, was almost as much surprised as delighted to find that notwithstanding the grand offer of marriage she had received, seconded even by her father's wish, which in everything besides had been law to her, the girl of his love had been true to her plighted faith. No flatteries, no skillfully drawn picture of the admiration her beauty would create, and the luxury which should surround her in her uncle's court, had been able to shake for an instant her determination to abide by her womanhood, and not to give her hand where she could not her heart. Three days Herman had hidden himself in a despairing mood; but when once more he ventured to meet the blue eyes of Idellette, and read in them her warm, unwavering devotion, he forgot the high rank of his still persistent rival, or feeling himself his equal, he boldly challenged Lewinsky to try which could write his name highest on the Alspach Mountains, and so decide their claim. Thro' love or pride the proposition was accepted.

Great was the excitement upon its becoming known that to this settlement of the difficulty all parties had agreed; and the third day from that was the day appointed for the trial. Many among Idellette's fair companions, both of those who wished for the success of Herman, and those who favored the cause of the noble stranger, shook their tresses, laughing, and said they would "never risk being disposed of in that manner." The generation about to pass off the stage, in whom the superstitious element was stronger, esteemed it, however, a kind of giving over the jurisdiction to heaven, and were impressed accordingly.

Once already the name of Herman was carved high up on the face of the Alspach, where he had placed it five years before. An uncle had died leaving to Herman a little

freehold; but just then another nephew of the deceased, twice Herman's age, who had led a wandering vagrant life, re-appeared in the village, asserting his claim to the property; and so bold and unscrupulous were the measures he adopted, that the modest, peace-loving Herman was ready to resign his rights to avoid controversy, when the villagers, whose unanimous sympathies were with the boy, proposed a resort to the Alspach, which had settled satisfactorily so many difficulties. It was done accordingly, and when the younger claimant, having set his name at a point which none hitherto had reached, had descended in safety amid the prolonged cheers of the multitude, his cousin in turn ascended the cliff. Higher and higher he struggled, till finally he stood half his length above his antagonist. Breathlessly gazed the throng, while from many a lip escaped a murmur of regret. But the wrong was never accomplished, for ere he had reached the top of the mountain by a single stroke a great eagle, fearing for her nest, swooped down from the eyrie above and striking him in the right eye with her talon destroyed his sight forever, thus obliging him to desist from his unjust attempt, and leave Herman to his rightful inheritance—a result which called, forth the universal applause and more and more confirmed the beholders in the belief that some invisible goddess of justice had her dwelling place in the Alspach.

But now another contest, and for a greater prize, was Herman's. Higher ascended the sun of May; the people gathered to a crowd. In the midst stood Count Lewinsky, with an assumption of dignity and urbanity with which he vainly had tried to awe and charm the villagers.

But to the disappointment of every one, Herman had not appeared. An hour passed, and still he came not.

The blush faded from the cheek of Idellette, leaving her ghastly pale, while the eyes that had been downcast in maiden modesty filled with tears. Watching her opportunity, she slipped from her brow the flower-wreath with which her companions had crowned it, and dropped it over the bank into the stream. People began to go out from the mass by two and three in different directions, to speak in private of the mystery; and one inquired when and where Herman had last been seen, and another taking the hint looked askance to Lewinsky, muttering something about foul play.

At length it was announced the noble candidate, although he had no competitor, would ascend the Alspach, there to engrave his name, and would then claim his bride. All eyes were at once turned on the mountain. The Count had thrown off his mantle, and with an air of haughty triumph strode across the narrow bridge, and began to climb the perpendicular wall.

He was agile and sinewy of limb and the failure of his rival to meet his engagement had given him a spirit of daring not his by nature. Up and up he climbed, and still determined up, until his hand rested against the rock higher than any name had ever been carved. The populace could not forbear breaking with one accord into loud shouts.

"You will forget us when you are a court lady at St. Petersburg," said a fair girl with a sad smile, as she threw her arms around Idellette's waist.

"Talk not to me of courts," returned the other, in a low, grief-stricken tone, "I would rather cast myself after my flowers and be drowned than become Lewinsky's wife."

The candidate for her hand meantime had cut upon the rock the first letter of his name. But the shouting which told him of success bewildered his brain and unsteady his nerves; and at the point the knife dropped from his hand. In an unfortunate glance he followed it with his eyes as it cleft the air and sank into the rushing waters; the next instant he was seen to reel from his slight foothold and dash headlong into the turbulent stream, which whirled his lifeless body out of sight and bore it on toward the sea.

While the people, one and all, stood paralyzed at the spectacle, another form appeared, as it were, hovering on the face of the cliff—and that form was Herman's. At day break he had made the ascent and hidden himself in the very eyrie whence the eagle had swooped down and so signally defeated his antagonist five years before. All unknown the destruction which had been visited upon his present rival, he came confidently forth, chiseled his name rapidly upon the stone in characters so large as to be plainly legible to those below, and, safely descending from that altogether unprecedented height, laid a nest containing a pair of half-fledged eagles at Idellette's feet, while the air was rent with the wildest rejoicings. Fair Idellette, the prize so well won, nearly fainted with joyful emotion.

Plunging into the river, her lover brought again her floral corona, which had lodged against the bank, and replaced it glistening on her head.

While the same evening the marriage rites of Herman and Idellette were being performed in the little church, a courier arrived, commissioned to take into custody the person calling himself Count Lewinsky. Few were greatly surprised to learn that this was not his name; that so far from being what he pretended, he was an adventurer and a fugitive from justice, having stolen the badge of rank which he exhibited, and committed still graver offences against the State, which might have cost him his life, had not his fearful reward been providentially meted out to him already.

"Well," said the old Judge to a negro who had been hauled up for stealing a pullet, "don't have you to say for yourself?"

"Nuffit! but dis! I was as crazy as a bed bug when I stole dat ar pullet, 'cos I might have stolen a big hen, and neber done it. Dat shows 'clisively dat I was laborin' under de delirium tremulus."

"Jeannie," said a Scotchman to his daughter, who was asking his consent to accompany her urgent and favored suitor to the altar, "Jeannie, it's a very solemn thing to get married."

"I know it, father," replied the sensible damsel, "but it's a solemner not to."

Desperation.

The following is a passage from the very laughable tale of "Desperation," one of the rich articles which are embraced in the literary remains of the late Willis Gaylord Clark. It is only necessary to premise that the author is a Philadelphia student, who, after a stolen fortnight amid the gaieties of a Washington season, finds himself, (through the remissness of a chum,) at Baltimore, on his way home, without a penny in his pocket. He stops at a fashionable hotel, nevertheless, where, after tarrying a day or two, he finally, at the heel of a great dinner, "omne solus," in his private apartment, franked with abundant Champagne and Burgundy, resolves to disclose all to the landlord. Summoning a servant, he said:

"Ask the landlord to step up to my room and bring his bill."

He clattered down stairs laughing, and shortly after his master appeared. He entered with a generous smile, that made me hope for the best his house afforded, and that, just then, was credit.

"How much do I owe you?" said I.

He handed me the bill with all the grace of a private expectancy.

"Let me see—seventeen dollars. How very reasonable. But, my dear sir, the most disagreeable part of the matter is now to be disclosed. I grieve to inform you that at present I am out of money; and I know, by your philanthropic looks, that you will be satisfied when I tell you that if I had it, I would give it to you with unqualified pleasure. But you see, my not having the change by me, is the reason I cannot do it, and I am sure you will let the matter stand and say no more about it. I am a stranger to you, that's a fact, but in the place I came from, all my acquaintances know me as easy as can be."

The landlord turned all colors.

"Where do you live, and how?"

"In Washington—I should say, in Philadelphia."

His eyes flashed with angry disappointment.

"I see how it is, mister; my opinion is that you are a blackleg. You don't know where your home is, you begin with Washington and then drop it for Philadelphia—You must pay your bill!"

"But I can't!"

"Then I'll take your clothes, if I don't blow me tight!"

"Scoundrel," said I, raising bold upright, "do it, if you dare, and leave the rest to me."

There were no more words. He rose deliberately, seized my hat and my only inexpressibles, and walked down stairs.

Physicians say that two excitements can't exist at the same time in one system. External circumstances drove away, almost immediately, the confusion of my brain.

I rose and looked out of the window.—The snow was descending as I drummed on the pane. What was I to do? An unhappy sans culottes in a strange city; no money, and slightly inebriated. A thought struck me.

I had a large, full cloak, which, with all my other appointments, save those he took, the landlord had spared. I dressed immediately, drew on my boots over my fair drawers, not unlike small clothes; put on my cravat, vest and coat, laid a traveling cap from my trunk jauntily over my forehead, and flinging my fine long mantle gracefully about me, made my way through the hall into the street.

Attracted by the shining plates in the portico of a new hotel, a few squares from my first lodgings, I entered, recorded some name on the books and bespoke a bed.—Everything was fresh and neat, every servant attentive, all argued well. I kept myself closely cloaked, pulled a cigar, and retired to bed to mature my plot.

"Waiter, just brush my clothes well, my fine fellow," said I, in the morning, as he entered my room, "mind the pantalons; don't spill anything from the pockets—there is money in both."

"I don't see no pantalons."

"The devil you don't. Where are they?"

"Can't tell, I'm sure; I don't know, s'elp me God!"

"Go down, er, and tell your master to come here immediately."

The publican was with me in a moment. I had arisen and worked my face before the mirror into a fiendish look of passion.

"Landlord!" exclaimed I, with fierce gesture, "I have been robbed in your house—robbed, sir, robbed! my pantalons and a purse containing three fifty dollar notes, are gone! This is a pretty hotel. Is this the way you fulfill the injunctions of Scripture? I am a stranger, and have been taken in with a vengeance. I will expose you at once if I am not recompensed."

"Pray keep your temper," replied the publican. "I have just opened this house, and it is getting a good run; would you ruin its reputation by an accident? I will find out the villain who robbed you, and I will send for a tailor to measure you for your missing garments. Your money shall be refunded. Do you see that your anger is useless?"

"My dear sir," I replied, "I thank you for your kindness. I did not mean to reproach you. If those trousers can be done to-day, I shall be satisfied; time is more precious than money. You may keep the others if you find them, and in exchange for the one hundred and fifty dollars which you give me the contents are yours."

The next evening, with new inexpressibles, and one hundred and forty dollars in my pocket, I called upon my guardian in Philadelphia for sixty dollars. He gave it with a lecture on collegiate dissipation, that I shall not soon forget. I enclosed the money back to my honorable landlord by the first post, settled my other bill at old Crusty's, the first publican, and got my trunk by mail.

A child with three tongues has been born in Scotland—*Exchange*.

Just suppose that the child is a girl—that she grows to womanhood—is strong minded—becomes a member of a sewing circle—wears bloomers, &c., &c.—when-ew! won't she be lightning? Imagine her slightly "riled"—all three tongues loose at both ends. Oh, Oh! Please excuse us, but we would rather not be there.

THE NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE SAYS ONE

rebel major general is in the employ of a contractor in that city; two brigadiers are in the express business, and another is a drayman, while other generals are engineers on railroads. Almost every store has a colonel or a major. Three distinguished colonels are in the auction business. One of Stonewall Jackson's favorite regimental commanders is pressing cotton vigorously.

"Sir," asked a newly-dedged legislator of a fellow passenger on the Hudson River Railroad, "are you going to the Legislature?"

"No, thank God! I'm not so bad as that. I'm going to the State prison!"

"If we were always as particular not to breathe foul air as we are not to drink dirty water, we should have a different race of beings, physically, from what we now have."

CINCINNATI COLLEGE

OF
Medicine and Surgery.

THE TWENTIETH REGULAR COURSE OF

lectures will begin on Monday, October 23, and continue until the latter part of February, with preliminary lectures during the first three weeks of October.

There will be Clinical Lectures in the Commercial (City) Hospital throughout the entire winter open to medical students.

FACULTY.

B. S. Lawson, M. D.—Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine.

Thomas Wood, M. D.—Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.

John H. Tait, M. D.—Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women.

Daniel Vaughn, M. D.—Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.

Frederick Roller, M. D.—Professor of Pathology and Diseases of Children.

R. S. Read, M. D.—Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

R. R. McLeane, M. D.—Professor of Physiology and Forensic Medicine.

B. P. Gault, M. D.—Professor of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

B. F. Miller, M. D.—Demonstrator of Anatomy.

M. B. Graff, M. D.—Professor in Surgery.

FEES.

For all the Professors' tickets, \$40 00

Matriculation fee, 5 00

Demonstrator's ticket, 5 00

Hospital ticket, 5 00

Graduation fee, 25 00

Students on their arrival in the city, by calling at the College, south-west corner of Longworth and Central avenue, will be assisted in procuring comfortable lodgings.

For circulars, or further information, address S12-21. B. S. LAWSON, M. D., Dean.

JUSTUS I. MCCARTY,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WILL give prompt attention to the prosecution of Claims before the Court of Claims and the various Executive Departments.

REFERS TO—Hon. H. M. Rice, U. S. Senate; Hon. M. S. Latrobe, U. S. Senate; Hon. John Black, Hon. J. A. McDougal, U. S. Senate; Hon. Wm. Kellogg, M. C.; Hon. Robert J. Walker, Hon. B. F. Granger, M. C.; Hon. W. A. Hall, M. C.; Hon. Wm. Windom, M. C.; Hon. J. B. S. Tiedt, M. C.; Hon. Alex. Ramsey, U. S. Senate; Hon. Wm. B. Maclay, N. Y.; G. L. Becker, Minn.; Hon. Charles Hughes, N. Y.; R. J. Hallahan, Esq., Pa.; Col. G. W. Ewing, Ind.

Sept. 28—1m.

FOR SALE.

I wish to sell my DWELLING HOUSE, situated in the city of Frankfort, on the corner of Clinton Street and Buffalo Alley, at private sale. The house contains 6 rooms, besides servants' rooms, kitchen, &c. The lot is 50 feet front by 105 in depth.

For terms apply at the Commonwealth Office, or to J. B. Lewis.

Sept. 22, 1865—1f. MARY J. LEWIS.

DOCTOR BEN. MONROE

HAS returned to Frankfort, and tenders his professional services to those who may desire them.

Office on Main Street, upstairs adjoining Messrs. Harlan's office. Residence at Mrs. Lobban's.

July 27, 1865

G. W. CRADDOCK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. [April 7, 1862—tf.]

LYSANDER HORD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859—1f.

J. H. KINKAD,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.

Words fitly Spoken.

From the Atlanta Intelligencer.

In the turmoil of life, amid the cares and perplexities of business, we are all too much prone to forget, or to overlook, the magic influence upon our fellows of what is designated as civility. A kind word fitly spoken may chase the cloud away from thy brother's brow, or cause the sunshine to spring up in his heart.

The man of business, burdened it may be with a large and extensive trade, is too apt to neglect the little amenities of life, so pleasing in themselves, and which leave such sweet memories behind them, unless he sees in them a direct advancement of his financial or commercial projects. Consequently he goes bustling along, seemingly at least, heedless of all around him except what he thinks may be made conducive to his main design, the accumulation of gains; hence, he fails frequently to give even the nod of recognition to his most familiar acquaintances, who now perchance, he imagines, cannot be useful to him.

By such conduct a thorn is frequently planted in a friend's bosom, and from a cause so trivial as even this the feelings are estranged, and bitterness fills the place that under proper culture would be occupied by friendship warm and glowing.

The merchant would promote his own interest by imitating one of his profession, noted for his civility, patience and good temper, of whom we have heard an amusing anecdote. The merchant alluded to was doing a prosperous business in one of the most prosperous cities of the country, and was distinguished, as has been already stated, for his patience and good humor; indeed so even tempered was he, that it was averred that he could not be irritated or thrown off his balance in the transactions of business by anything short of a direct personal indignity offered to him. He was so noted for these qualities, that his name and excellent traits were frequently spoken of by his acquaintances and friends. A wag on one occasion, when his virtues were being extolled, laid a wager that he could provoke him to anger without offering him a personal insult. The wag was taken and many looked with anxious interest for the denouement.

The wag called one night after the merchant had retired, and after apologizing for the interruption at so unseasonable an hour, informed the merchant that he was very anxious to procure some cloth of a particular description—that he had been unable to procure it, and had just learned that he had in his store the very article he desired. The merchant suggested it was inconvenient for him to open his store at that time of night, and proposed to the gentleman that he should call next morning. The wag told him that he expected to leave the city on an early morning train, and if he could not wait on him that night, it would be quite a disappointment to him. The merchant upon this representation went to his store and exhibited the cloth inquired for by his proposed customer. It was just the thing desired, and the wag expressed himself as much gratified that he had been able to find it, and under many obligations to the merchant for his great kindness in waiting upon him at so unseasonable an hour, and when asked how much he would have, he very deliberately and coolly drew from his pocket a silver shilling, and told the imperturbable and obliging merchant that he believed he would take the worth of that.

What did the merchant do? Did he break his yard-stick over the head of the impudent fellow, or did he kick him out of his door? This is what would have been done, probably, by nine out of ten merchants, but not so with our amiable dealer. He deliberately took the shilling, and laying it on the cloth, cut out the worth of his customer's money, and then dropping the shilling into his till, he wrapped up the purchase and handed it to his customer, and blandly inquired if there was anything else wanted.

The wag lost his wager, the merchant sustained his reputation, and added to his fame, and thus increased his business. There is a moral in this. Let the reflective learn and act upon it.

The Chicago Tribune making a general estimate of the chances in favor of Fenianism securing the independence of Ireland cites the following figures:

Population, in 1861, of England and Wales..... 20,000,000
Population of Scotland..... 3,200,000
Scottish-Irish loyal to Great Britain... 1,300,000

Total British strength..... 24,300,000
Population of Ireland..... 6,000,000
Deduct loyal Protestants..... 1,300,000

Rebels to Great Britain..... 4,700,000
Majority against Irish rebels..... 19,800,000

To this overwhelming odds in population on the side of established authority, is to be added a still greater preponderance of wealth, munitions of war, prestige, influence and power of every conceivable kind. There is a vast and tremendously powerful navy on the one side, to none on the other. It is supposed moreover that the entire population of Protestant Irish will be a unit with the whole population—Catholic and Protestant—of Great Britain in opposition to the Fenian revolt. And besides this, it is certain that the Catholic Priesthood everywhere openly discontinue and denounce the movement.

Per contra, an enthusiasm, very resolute and intense, glows at the heart of the enter-

prise, which cannot fail to leave traces of a permanent character somewhere. And the inability of the Priesthood to abate this fervor or preclude its manifestation in acts, forebodes important changes in either State or Church.

A Piece of Political History—The Chicago Convention and the Camp Douglas Plot.

The following letter appears in the Buffalo (N. Y.) Express:

"Editors Express: About June 1st, of this year, I was stationed at Selma, Ala. One morning I received a visit from Col. Cunningham, C. S. A., late chief of staff for General John Morgan, of Ohio raid notoriety. The conversation turning upon horse flesh, Col. Cunningham said that in the summer of 1864 he was ordered from Chicago, Ill., to Richmond, Va., and not daring to take the cars, he made the entire distance from Chicago to a point in Virginia where he could take cars for Richmond, at the rate of fifty miles a day. Naturally this drew out inquiries as to what he, a Confederate Colonel, was doing in Chicago in the summer of 1864.

Col. Cunningham said that he was a delegate to the Chicago Democratic National Convention, from a district in Southern Illinois, (his residence is in Tennessee,) and that he had the honor of voting for the nomination of McClellan. His real errand there, however, was to release the Confederate prisoners at Camp Douglas. He had three hundred picked men of his own command concentrated at Chicago. Upon these he could rely, and he also had the promise of three thousand copperheads to assist him. He said that he found the copperheads to be only water snakes. They took to the tall grass. At any rate he got no practical aid from them, as he said 'because they were the d-ddest cowards on the footstool.'

Col. Cunningham further said that with his reliable three hundred men he could, at some loss have taken Camp Douglas the evening before the convention met; that he would have done so, if everybody else had been as plucky as Alexander Long, of Ohio; that Long was 'game,' but that Vallandigham was a thorough-going coward, and his lack of moral courage defeated the whole enterprise.

Colonel Cunningham is now, I believe, at Nashville, Tenn. Should this meet his eye he will recognize the author, and I am personally accountable to him for the above as a correct version of a conversation which had several witnesses. He will not dispute it, and I only need to call attention to the facts it exhibits.

First—It shows that at least one Confederate officer of high rank was a delegate to the Chicago Democratic Convention, and a supporter of McClellan.

Second—That the author of the Chicago platform of 1864 and some of the leaders of that Convention were cognizant of and participated in an attempt to release some ten thousand rebel prisoners and turn them loose in the streets of Chicago to commence the work of rapine and bloodshed.

III.—

The Express adds: "The importance of the above statement has led us to request permission to publish the name of its author. This having been granted, we have only to state that 'H' is the signature of Sanford B. Hunt, late Medical Director of Cavalry Forces of the Military Division of the Gulf."

The Foreign Capitalists and the Meaning of Their Visit.

We have reported the progress of the foreign capitalists who have been making a rapid tour through the West during the past few weeks. Some curiosity has naturally been expressed as to the meaning of their visit, and our railroad men and many stock jobbers are not a little exercised as to its effects upon certain railroad stocks now in the market. It may relieve these persons of their concern in the premises, if we state what seems to us to be the true meaning of the visit of these foreign railroad princes and capitalists to this country at this time.

In the first place, the necessity of better and more direct communications from the metropolis to the Great West has long been needed. The present railway communications are indirect, imperfect and insufficient. The Erie road is the most direct avenue to the Western country, and so far as it goes, it is a splendid road. But this is not all that is required. A double track is entire distance is demanded. This our foreign visitors express a determination to have laid down as soon as they conclude upon the terms of purchasing the stock and equipment of the entire road, or so much of them as may answer their present purposes. A double track being down upon the Erie, a double track must be laid from Salamanca, at the junction of the Erie and Atlantic and Great Western road, clear to Cincinnati. Thence, on the Ohio and Mississippi road, a double track must be laid to St. Louis, with a branch to Chicago, Detroit and other lake ports—the Atlantic and Great Western already touching the important city of Cleveland, on Lake Erie. From St. Louis, which thus becomes the metropolis of the Great West, and the starting point to the Great Pacific West, these foreign capitalists propose extending their railroad across the plains, through Colorado, Salt Lake, Nevada, Sacramento, &c., to San Francisco, on the Pacific shore. Thus will there be a continuous line of railroad communication, most of it double track, all the way from the city of New York, on the Atlantic, to the city of San Francisco, on the Pacific Ocean.

These magnificent enterprises are contemplated by the gentlemen now visiting our country investigating the opportunities it presents for the investment of the superabundant European capital. Our people should not be jealous of the undertakings of those foreign capitalists upon our soil. We want a Pacific Railroad, and do not care by whose money it is built. Sir Morton Peto can put fifty thousand men to work on this road in a few months, with but little more effort than it required him to build the military railway at Balaklava during the Crimean war, and for which enterprise he received from the Queen of Great Britain the honor of knighthood. The Pacific Railroad schemes of Fremont, Halleck, Durant, and others, have proven failures, although great bounties in land were donated to some of them by Congress. Several lines have been projected, but nothing has been done. Now, these foreign capitalists we understand, propose to build a Pacific road without asking any land, merely the right of way across the continent. This is a most important project, changing, as it will, the course of the bulk of the traffic around the world and directing it through the great American continent. The next

Congress should take up this matter in a liberal and comprehensive spirit whenever it is presented to them. In the meantime, it would be well for these foreign capitalists to have an agent permanently established in Washington for the especial purpose of looking after their interests, and in promoting their designs for the development of the resources of our country.—N. Y. Herald.

Noble and Manly Words.

None of the Provisional Governors, says the Louisville Press, exhibit more wisdom and a more humane, civilized, cultivated sense of justice and equity, than Governor Marvin, of Florida. In a late speech of his he reiterates the sentiment which he has so frequently expressed, that the freedman must be invested with absolute equality before the law with the white man in all respects, save that of suffrage. Of his being admitted to testify in courts the Governor says:

I am aware that this is a hard doctrine to many, but it is not, and never was, such to me. Some think the negro constitutionally a liar—that falsehood is marrow in his bones, and that it circulates in his blood. Now, that is not true, in whole or in part, and the statement is a slander upon both God and man. An experience of thirty years in the South has satisfied me that the slave has often told the truth, whilst the master has lied. All classes of witnesses stand before the court and jury upon their own merits; and their testimony, by judge and jury, is taken for what it is worth. They would, no doubt, often purjure themselves, but who does not know that every court room is the theatre of more or less false swearing. But we owe it to the bounty of a wise Providence, that justice is seldom perverted by false witnesses. Perjury is such a monster—as so many and such horrid heads—that the hissing of their tongues makes a sort of Babel of the witness stand, warring with each other and with reason, and with a thousand circumstances which surround, reveal, and guard the truth. For some years I occupied the bench, and may be the instances in which I have known guilty parties to go unwhipped of justice because colored people could not come into court and testify. The admission of such witnesses would have given the State's prison or the gallows its due and relieved society of bad and dangerous characters. I have much feeling upon this subject, because the impressive and painful lessons of years crowd in upon my memory. You know that the menial classes of all nations are permitted to appear in court to testify, and that in some instances lords and nobles have been sent to the gallows on the evidence of house servants. Our colored population are as well qualified to testify as they.

This is good sense, good words, good law. And, by the way, the Alabama Convention is reported to have passed an ordinance embodying these views, subject, however, to the action hereafter of the State Legislature.

President Johnson.

In his speech at Richmond, Indiana, last Thursday, Gov. Morton said:

Mr. Johnson was elected by the Union party of this nation, and is entitled to have that party to support his Administration, unless he shall commit some important error, or shall depart, in some important and vital particular, from the principles upon which he was elected. An impression has gotten abroad in the North that Mr. Johnson has devised some new policy by which improper facilities are granted for the restoration of the rebel States, and that he is improperly and unnecessarily hurrying forward the work of reconstruction, and that he is presenting improper facilities for restoring those who have been engaged in the rebellion to the possession of their civil and political rights. It is one of my purposes here this evening to show that so far as his policy of amnesty or reconstruction is concerned, he has absolutely presented nothing new, but that he has simply presented, and is simply continuing, the policy which Mr. Lincoln presented to this nation on the 8th of December, 1863. Mr. Johnson's Amnesty Proclamation differs from Mr. Lincoln's in some restrictions that it contains, which Mr. Lincoln's did not contain. His plan of reconstruction is absolutely and simply that of Mr. Lincoln, nothing more or less, with one difference only, that Mr. Lincoln required that one tenth of the people of the disloyal States should be willing to embrace this plan of reconstruction, whereas Mr. Johnson says nothing about the number, but so far as it has been acted upon yet, it has been done by a number much greater than one-tenth.

I believe the one thing that has contributed more to cast suspicion upon Mr. Johnson's plan than any other, is the fact that it has been, to a great extent, endorsed by the Democratic party. That may be regarded by very many as a suspicious circumstance, but I am sure Mr. Johnson is not responsible for it. The Democratic party could not live another year upon the policy on which they have been acting—the policy of opposition to the war, in favor of the rebellion, and against the suppression of an insurrection aimed at the life of the Government. Now that the cause of the Union has triumphed, the Democratic party finds that it can no longer stand upon its old ground; and hence in New York, in the recent Democratic convention, they not only adopted a Union platform, but with one single exception they nominated Republicans for all the officers, and that exception was John Van Buren, who has been everything by turns and nothing in particular.

The Pardon Business.

The extent of the Pardon Business promises a colossal feature for the next census, if reconstruction is to depend on figures. Let it be stated, along with other manufactures, how many patriots have been fashioned to hand, and have gone forth with the Government's stamp on them; what kind of loyalists have been made by the operation, and what assortment is constantly on hand. To illustrate the amount of business passing through the Pardon Bureau, a Washington dispatch relates that "a large rack 12 feet high and 8 feet wide has been erected," and this same rack all poor ex-Rebels must undergo. It is divided into "longitudinal sections, running the whole length"—"each section containing the applications from each State" in process of passing through the great pardon mill. "Virginia takes the lead, her pile being over ten feet high, and containing over three thousand applications. Alabama follows with a pile of one thousand five hundred, upon

which the dust is accumulating;" and so on, till we have a load which only the camel-back of the pardoning power can bear. There is no end to the good which may be effected by a judicious system of pardons—certainly there is no likelihood of there being an end to the pardons. So far there are ten thousand applications, all of which the Government, well versed in making out the muster-rolls of armies, processes its entire ability to take care of. Pardons enough to reconstruct the Union seem to be already assumed, judging by the vigorous vote with which Alabama has abolished the admission of negro testimony in Courts of Justice. The fault of the Pardon Bureau is that it does too much and too little. Like the old Roman water-clock its minute aerics drip drop by drop; but if the whole Rebellion can be pardoned in this Pickwickian way, let us expect no deluge hereafter. Pardoning, as it is now managed, may be an easy task; but it would be hard work if the Government had to do it over again, especially as the "piles" of Virginia, Alabama and Georgia are even now twenty feet high, so that the great body of pardon applications from the whole South cannot be much lower than Bunker Hill Monument.—N. Y. Tribune.

A Racy Commercial Article.

The supply of money in the market this week is stated by the papers to be greater than the demand. We went down to Wall street yesterday to see if this could be true, and found it was not. The Independent of Thursday says:

Good borrowers can obtain loans on call at five to six per cent; but this statement too is incorrect. We sent down one of the best borrowers we knew of, and he couldn't raise a dollar. The same journal states that there is a large accumulation of gold in the Treasury above all need, from which we infer that the National debt has been paid off although the fact has not been thought of sufficient importance to report.

U. S. stocks are steady, but quiet: railroads are shaky.

The local banks are expanding their loans, decreasing their deposits, employing new clerks and keeping a sharp lookout after pretty young girls.

The insurance companies go on in the old way, each one having his own policy.

The produce market is so so. Oysters are going steadily down; the same with whisky and spirits generally. Brandstuffs, on account of the increased supply of yeast, are on the rise. Beet is firm, but lard, (owing, perhaps, to the weather) is rapidly disappearing from the market. Oils are smooth; cheese lively. Fruits are mellow, and the fruit stores, (especially in the evening, after the theater), are doing a first rate business. Frogs have gone up, especially at Dodworth Hall.

Hops are on the decline, especially since the breaking up at Saratoga and Newport.

Cotton is from fair to middling.

Coffee is pretty generally weak; ditto tea.

Finally, petroleum is still in demand, and is used more and more for purposes of gas. Saturday Press.

New Jersey Politics.

The Union men of New Jersey are prosecuting the canvass in that State with great vigor. At the Sussex County Fair at Newtown, last week, Geo. Kilpatrick denounced the Hon. H. J. Rogers, Member of Congress from the Fourth District, who was present and frequently interrupted the General, as sympathizing with treason throughout the rebellion, with advising him (Kilpatrick) to resign in 1861 and have nothing to do with coercing the States of the South, with having discouraged enlistments, with having recently advocated repudiation and with being at heart a traitor to-day as the vilest rebel of the South. Mr. Rogers did not deny a single charge save one, and that was done in true Copperhead style, and occasioned considerable excitement. The honorable gentleman sang out from among the audience: "I never advocated repudiation of the national debt, and I here brand the man who says I did as an infamous liar." Several voices—"You did," "You did." Tremendous excitement, during which some stones were thrown, one of which knocked a lady down who was standing near the platform. During the excitement a respectable looking gentleman ascended the platform and said: "Mr. Rogers, you have advocated repudiation; you have urged it upon gentlemen of this town and county, and we can prove it." The honorable gentleman at once subsided. From that moment Kilpatrick had it all his own way. A letter was read from Gen. Sickles, earnestly advocating the Union cause and denouncing the Democracy. The General said that before the war he was among those who exerted themselves to put the Democratic party of New Jersey in power, the controlling leaders of which have now managed to put the State in an attitude of determined hostility to the Union sentiment of the nation. He said the party in power in New Jersey might have a good deal from the Southern States, where when slavery was dead it was decently buried. Yet New Jersey refuses her assent to an amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery. The Democratic platform of New Jersey is, he continued, an effort to screen the rebels from their treason, its framers obviously regarding the rebels as not having lost their rights or consideration by their treason. Neither the rebellion nor its authors are denounced; not one is denounced except the Government that put the rebellion down. In regard to the ungrammatical statement of the Democratic platform that the credit of the victories won by the Union armies are due alone to the white officers and soldiers, the General says: "You and I know, as all our comrades know, that the exclusion of the black troops from a fair share of praise is as unjust as it is mean. They performed their duty with courage, and fidelity, and zeal. They have proved their fitness to enjoy the freedom which their valor helped to win. If, as the Copperheads say, the war was waged for emancipation, was it not right that the race which was to be enfranchised should share the perils of the conflict? If, as we say, the war was prosecuted to defend the Union and Constitution of our fathers, need the Copperheads complain that the negroes took their places in the ranks? Let them grumble; no one else is hurt."

A young gentleman was undergoing an examination at the College of Surgeons, when the questions put were of a very searching character. After answering a number of queries, he was asked what he would prescribe to throw a patient into a prostrate perspiration. "Why," exclaimed the youthful student, "I would send him here to be examined, and if that did not give him a sweat, I do not know what would."

Items in General.

The demand for all kinds of labor at St. Paul, Minnesota, is far in excess of the supply. The St. Paul and Winona Railway advertise for five hundred men; the Superior and St. Paul road five hundred, and the St. Paul and Pacific road want men, horses, wagons and carts. The Minnesota Valley and Central road want men to lay track, and carpenters are wanted to complete two large hotels, which are commenced, and several dwellings and blocks of stores in process of erection.

"Pa, how long does the Legislature set?" "Three or four months, my son?" "Why what a set of geese they must be—our geese only set five weeks."

The mine of sphatite ore, or native steel, at Waterbury, Conn., has been sold to the Hartford company for \$100,000, and 100 men are now at work erecting smelting works, sinking shafts, etc. This ore is said to work directly into steel without the usual carbonizing process.

Ten years ago a young mulatto ran away from the plantation of Mr. Chas. Ambrose, a sugar lord at Bayou Fourche, La., stealing himself—a piece of property worth a thousand dollars. In the north he amassed a fortune of a quarter of a million. A few days ago he went back to his old home, traveling in open daylight, with a little fear of bloodhounds and fugitive slave laws as if he was a white man, found his aged father and mother among the freed folks, and settled them comfortably, and presented a cottage and a piece of land to his widowed mistress, whose family had been beggared by the war.

An old gentleman of great experience says he is never satisfied that a lady understands a kiss unless he has it from her own mouth.

The Round Table says that Mrs. Southworth's method of publication is to hit the public thrice with one work. It first appears in the London Journal under one title then in a New York sensation weekly with a second name; and finally as a book with a third name.

Why should marriage be spoken of as a tender twicken it is so confounded tough that nothing but death can cut it?

James Monroe the sixth President of the United States, died in New York, so poor that his remains found a resting place through the charity of one of his friends. They remain in a cemetery in School street, but no monument marks the spot where they repose.

Such is the blessing of a benevolent heart, that let the world frown as it will, it cannot possibly bereave it of all happiness, since it can rejoice in the prosperity of others.

A capital story is told of the French novelist, Alexander Dumas. At the Theatre Historique a rich tradesman—one of the shareholders of the theatre—solicited the honor of an introduction to him on the favor being granted, he thus addressed Dumas: "You're a mulatto, are you not?" "Oh, yes," said the novelist, wondering what was to come next. "Then your father was a negro?" "Of course he was," replied Dumas, winking at those present. "Then your grandfather, (hesitating,) your grandfather—" "Was an ape," interrupted Dumas. "Bah!" "There is no 'bah' in the matter," continued Dumas; "my family begins where yours ends," and he turned his back upon him, amidst roars of laughter from the bystanders.

A Reminiscence of John C. Calhoun.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat writes:

A gentleman, who spent an afternoon with Calhoun at his chamber in Washington some time before his death, mentions that, among other passages of Scripture discussed by them, he quoted the precept of St. Peter, "Honor all men." "What, sir!" Mr. Calhoun exclaimed, "Honor all men!" Is that in the Bible? "Certainly, sir," was the reply. "Sir," he said, "God does not require that. Honor all men! What the fellow in the White House, and the mass of such beings as I meet every day yonder at the Capitol? Oh, no! I cannot honor them; God does not command it." His friend explained that the passage claimed for every man, honor as a man, and because he is a man, until he shall forfeit his right by crime. "Sir," he replied, "that is right; and I do honor all men who deserve it. I honor my slaves who deserve it, but such men as I have to do with in Washington, neither God nor man can honor."

"The dying statesman continued in the same frame of mind to the last. Just before the solemn closing scene, the Chaplain of the Senate called and was announced by a friend. Supposing him, from his name, to be his Congressional colleague, Judge Butler, Mr. Calhoun said, 'Why did you not admit him—The Rev. Mr. Butler?' he said; 'what does he want? He, a young man, to call at this time, to speak to me on a subject upon which I have thought all my life! Tell him he cannot be admitted!'"

The Alabama Convention.

The two important acts which will render distinguished the action of this Convention of 1865, are the definite acceptance on the part of the State of the absolute unity of the Nation, and the abolition of slavery. It may be that in coming years the gentleman of this Convention will have the proud satisfaction of recognizing unexpected blessings as the result of what now hangs over us like a funeral pall. An universal free society, with intelligent labor, may advance the commercial and agricultural wealth of Alabama until she takes a proud stand beside the teeming States of the Northwest. Happy will be the day, when these gentlemen can witness, as the results of their legislation, a population of five times the present, a universal development to which the present will appear as nothing, competition in labor reducing the price of necessities of life, redundant wealth seeking gratification in the arts and sciences, education widening its field, and wealth and religion spreading out commensurate with tranquility and contentment. The results which have followed free labor in the Northern States: a school house in every valley and a church upon every hill, may be the noble rewards which will distinguish the self-sacrificing labors of this Convention. The patriarchal institution is gone, and the agricultural ideas of Father Abraham have given way to the ideas of a new era. By determining to forget the past and progressing on in the future with energy and intelligence, the depression of to-day will pass away, and the blessings of to-morrow will become plainly visible.—Montgomery Mail.

EDUCATIONAL.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

MRS. MARY T. PAGE,

Respectfully informs her former patrons and the citizens in general, that the Third Semi-Annual Session of her School, will commence on the 4th day of September, 1865, at her residence in Frankfort. Instruction will be given in the usual English branches; also in the Latin Language, if required.

TERMS—Will be Fifteen Dollars per Session of twenty weeks. Music, including use of Piano, Thirty Dollars a Session. Boarding, including lights, fuel, washing, &c., \$120 00 a Session.

Mrs. Page would respectfully solicit the patronage of the community, promising in return to do all that is in her power to forward their desires with regard to the education of their daughters. The Latin and higher classes in Mathematics will be under the charge of Rev. Henry E. Thomas. Prof. E. A. Follmer will have charge of the Music class.

REFERS TO

Gov. Thos. E. Bramlette, E. L. Van Winkle, J. B. Temple, Esq., Rev. J. S. Hays, of Frankfort; Rev. J. K. Lytle, Robt. Hamilton, Esq., of Lexington; Wm. Mitchell, Esq., Hon. R. Apperson, of Mt. Sterling; R. Knott, Esq., and Hon. Wm. H. Gainger, of Louisville.

FRANKLIN SPRINGS

CLATE KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
SIX MILES FROM FRANKFORT, KY.,

In Charge of B. B. SAYRE.

Session opens on the last Monday in September, 1865.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

His Excellency, Gov. T. E. Bramlette; John M. Harlan, Attorney General; Rev. John N. Norton, D. D.; John B. Temple, Esq.; George W. Craddock, Esq.; Gen. D. W. Lindsey; S. L. Major, Esq.; Col. Orlando Brown, Jr.; Hon. A. J. James.

THE PECULIAR ADVANTAGES of this school are—A Military Organization, to be adopted when the number of pupils is sufficient to form one or more companies—health—seclusion—extensive grounds—commodious buildings—means of abundant exercise—instruction chiefly on the oral system—ample libraries—freedom from malignant moral influences of towns—long experience of the Principal in the teaching and government of youth.

To any one desiring it, and sending address to B. B. Sayre, Frankfort, Ky., a circular will be forwarded, giving information in detail. July 14, 1865.

OXFORD

FEMALE COLLEGE,

Near Cincinnati, O.

THE NEXT SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 1. Parents in search of a School for their daughters, are invited to examine the merits of this Institution. The Buildings, Grounds, Course of Study, and Corps of Instructors, are of the first class. The College is largely national. Thirteen States (North and South) were represented last year. Oxford is famed for its health and literary advantages. Prof. KAAL MERR continues in the Department of Music.

For circulars, please address the President, Rev. ROBERT D. MORRIS, Oxford, Ohio.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS, William T. Egbert.

Proposes to open a first class school for boys in Frankfort, on the 24 Monday in September, 1865, in which will be taught the usual English branches, the Classics, French, German, and any of the sciences that may be desired.

August 8—2mos—11.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

THE 23d semi-annual session will commence on the first Monday in September. Terms per session of 20 weeks.....\$25 00 Aug. 15-1st JOHN R. HENDRICK.

THE TWELFTH SESSION OF

MRS. HALLIE E. TODD'S School for Children, will commence on Monday, September 4, 1865.

and continue twenty weeks, at \$10 the session. No extras. No deduction made for absence except in case of sickness. July 13, 1865—5.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

REV. R. S. HITCHCOCK will re-open his school in the basement of the Presbyterian Church on the 24 Monday in September, 1865. July 21—4-6.

THE MISSES SMITH'S

Will reopen their Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on Wednesday, the 6th September, at the late residence of Captain Harry I. Todd in South Frankfort. Aug. 11-12L.

NEW CASH STORE!

QUICK SALES, SMALL PROFITS.

T. MCKINNON HULL.

Dealer in all kinds of Groceries and Provisions, Green and Dried Fruits,

Tobacco and Cigars,

Yellow, Rockingham, Stone,

Wooden and Tin-Ware;

Fruit Jars;

Nuts and Confectioneries

Powder and Shot.

I would say to the citizens of Frankfort and surrounding country that I have just opened GROCERY & PROVISION STORE.

With an entire new stock, in Swigert's Block, opposite the Post Office. All are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock before buying elsewhere.—TERMS CASH.

I will pay the highest price in Cash for Butter, Lard, Bacon, Hams, Eggs, and Poultry. Aug. 25, 1865. T. MCKINNON HULL.

THE COMMONWEALTH

FRANKFORT.

TUESDAY.....OCTOBER 10, 1865

Reading matter will be found on each page of our paper to-day.

Review of News.

The North Carolina Convention passed an ordinance on Friday last declaring the secession ordinance null and void. The vote was unanimous.

Eleven members of the late Alabama Convention were members of the Convention of 1861 which passed the secession ordinance, and all but one of them voted against it.

Lieutenant-General Grant has arrived at Washington. He is said to be much annoyed at the statement attributed to him in regard to the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine. Judge Catton denies that the General made the statement alluded to.

The muster out of colored troops will commence in this state at once. Four regiments are to be disbanded.

Major-Generals Casey and Heintzelman have been ordered to rejoin their regiments in the regular army. The former is Colonel of the 4th regiment of infantry, and the latter of the 17th.

General Banks has become a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the 6th Massachusetts District.

Professor Maury and family are at Washington. The traitor is seeking a pardon.

Dr. Mudd, one of the assassination conspirators condemned to penal servitude on the Dry Tortugas, attempted to escape lately by secreting himself in the hold of the ship Thomas Scott. He was caught, however, and one of the officers of the vessel was arrested for aiding him to escape.

The Commissioner of Agriculture, in his report for September, says that Great Britain and Ireland this year will be compelled to import 72,000,000 bushels of wheat, about one-third more than the average amount. The potato crop promises to be large, but is not yet beyond danger from the rot.

The St. Paul Pioneer estimates roughly from general data that the wheat crops of Minnesota this year will thresh out nearly nine million bushels of wheat, with an average product per acre of twenty-four bushels.

The white population of Iowa increased during the past two years 47,912, over 3 per cent. per annum. The total population is 753,503.

Latest advices from Mexico state that Cortes with 1,200 Liberals was marching on Matamoros. The Mexicans defeated 3,500 Belgians in the state of Morelos, on the 17th of July, capturing 170 prisoners, 600 stand of arms and 6 pieces of artillery. It is also stated that in the State of Chihuahua the Republicans attacked and took possession of the city of Parol, inflicting great loss upon the French. In this battle the Republican General Mejia was killed.

Philadelphia was visited by a fall of snow on the evening of the 4th.

Receipts from Internal Revenue on Thursday last were \$1,651,117. On Saturday they were \$1,300,000.

Maximilian's Proclamation of the 3d of September is said to practically re-establish slavery in Mexico. He calls the slaves working men and their masters patrons.

Part of the Kentucky Conservative Committee has arrived at Washington and reported to the President through their leader, Garrett Davis. They demand the removal of Gen. Palmer. The matter is referred to Gen. Thomas. Palmer will probably win.

The North Carolina State Convention has adopted an ordinance abolishing slavery and prohibiting it forever within the limits of that State.

The Military Department of New Mexico has been abolished by order of the Secretary of War.

Consistency of England.

Now that rebellion is close at the doors of England and she sees signs of a rising among her own subjects it is amusing to watch the manner in which she is eating her own words, and hewing her own sentences. Every act of our Government for the salvation of the Union, every step it has taken for the suppression of the rebellion, all the means which it found absolutely necessary to use in defence of its very life, have been from the first denounced, in the strongest terms, by the press of England, her people and her Parliament. The war itself was condemned as infamous and unjust; arrests of traitors were declared tyrannical and barbarous; the suppression of papers openly teaching treason and inciting to armed resistance was greeted with a howl of horror. Yet none of these acts—which history will pronounce just and demanded by the interests of the republic and humanity—were committed until the overt act of treason was wrought, and war openly declared against the Union.

England now fears a revolution among her own subjects. It is merely a fear, a suspicion—nothing is known. Large numbers of the Irish people have formed themselves into a band called the Fenian Brotherhood. What their object is, is not fully known—at least judging from the utterances of the English press. A portion of the press ridicules the whole movement and the excitement with regard to it; others speak of it as a mere discontent on the part of a few of the Irish peasantry; while all agree that the Fenians can accomplish nothing to the injury of Great Britain. As to their object, some say it is a struggle for Irish independence; others that it is the possession of Canada; and others that it is a mere political party to form a balance of power in American political contests. Yet with all this uncertainty with nothing done to prove treason or an intention of rebellion, England is proceeding against the Irish with the greatest severity.

Arbitrary arrests of suspected individuals are being daily made and they are imprisoned without the privilege of examination or bail; the citizens of four counties are placed under martial law, and that so strict that no man must be seen out of his house after nine o'clock in the evening; papers

published in behalf of the Fenians are suppressed and all connected with the publication office imprisoned; houses are being searched and men dragged from their families without warning or reason; a blockade of the coast of Ireland has been made; and an American citizen has been forcibly searched and deprived of his arms and papers. Already one of the arrested has been sentenced to exile and servitude in one of the penal colonies—the damning evidence against him being a Fenian paper found in his pocket. Another has been sentenced to death on about the same evidence. And what incites to all this severity and excitement, is the report from this country of the Fenian movement, the drilling in Ireland of small squads of men with broomsticks and cornstalks upon their shoulders, and the singing of Irish patriotic songs.

Such are the actions of these conservatives of the virtue, the morals and the peace of the world, on the mere whisper of rebellion in their own little isle. Whatever else the Fenians may accomplish they have already made England make a self-exposure of the paltriness and hypocrisy of her conduct towards our Government for the last four years—they have forced her, by her conduct now, to place on record an approval of its course.

The Conservatives and the Union Legislature.

We are beginning to receive some inklings of the manner in which the Conservative party intend to proceed in the next Legislature with regard to the Union members. They are not satisfied with the majority they already hold in that body but intend that no Union man shall sit with them. From the day of the election, as was evidently agreed on beforehand, they commenced denouncing the election of the successful Union candidates as compassed by fraud and violence. Their organs called upon the defeated aspirants to contest the election forthwith. This call was urgently pressed, repeated again and again, the main argument being that they had only to contest the seat to gain it—the Conservative majority would ensure this.

The consequence of this was that in a few instances the requisite notice has been served of an intention to contest the election. And from the urgent nature of the injunctions to contest, from the Conservative lust for the loaves and fishes and their intention to annoy and keep out of their seats in the Legislature the truly loyal, if possible, we may judge that in every instance where there was the slightest foundation for contesting, or where the fraud and dishonesty to be exercised in ousting a Union man would not be too patent, the notice has been served.

But with all this the contested cases are too few. So something else must be done. It is now gravely proposed by one of the leading Conservative organs of the State, that without a contesting, without a complaint, the Legislature take the matter into its own hands and declare vacant what seats it may will. "The formalities and proceedings in case of a contest occupy too much time," this sheet says, "and the greater part of the session might be consumed before a decision could be reached." Therefore without a trial, without waiting for proof that the election of the suspected member was not perfectly fair, the Conservatives of the Legislature are called upon to, and it is hinted they will refuse to admit the Union members, and will order a new election. In the meantime the Conservatives will proceed with their Legislative work, enact what laws they please, and do their best to render Kentucky odious in the sight of loyalty and patriotism everywhere. The presenting of a certificate by a Union man, showing that he received a majority of votes east, will be the testimony requisite to refuse him a seat.

There is a shorter way yet to accomplish the purpose of these Conservatives to occupy all the seats in the Legislature. Let their Central Committee issue their *ukase* informing all the members elect who it is their will and intention shall serve as Legislators. Of course, according to their organs, that will is to be carried out. Then let the Union men who are not to be permitted to take their seats—all of them probably—remain at home. It will save much trouble and expense. Conservative organs had better take this proposition into consideration and urge it upon said Committee. Among all the dishonest moles already proposed this perhaps would be the best.

Important Decision.

The first session since the close of the war of the United States District Court, Judge Underwood presiding, convened on Monday in Alexandria, Virginia. The District Attorney, L. H. Chandler, made a very eloquent and forcible speech, urging upon the Court a liberal policy in treating the large number of confessions cases upon the docket. The Judge, before adjournment, made the following decision:

Ordered—That in all cases where pardons have been granted, and where the amnesty oath has been taken, save as to those under the President's proclamation, all suits for property under the confiscation law are dismissed upon payment of costs.

A large number of citizens interested under this ruling were present in court, and immediately went forward and paid the costs that had accrued upon suits begun against them.

See Roll, Clark & Co's advertisement of New Books in to-day's paper. They keep a full assortment of Books in every department of Literature, and are willing to show them, and sell them at low prices. Our readers visiting Cincinnati will do well to give them a call. Read too their notice of New Law Books for Kentucky. These books will be invaluable to Kentucky lawyers and our civil officers.

The Cincinnati Gazette opposes the removal of martial law from Kentucky because a Government Tax Collector has been frightened off from his home in Morgan county. Its "Kentucky Contributor" opposes it, because he says that martial law is removed "the free negroes will pass a law compelling the free negroes to leave the State." And the Frankfort Commonwealth, with more frankness but less wisdom, opposes it on the ground that it will expose the "loyal men" of the State to "vexatious law suits."

The above is the text which the Observer and Reporter, in its last number, takes as a foundation for a whole column of commentary. It is with the latter clause alone that we have anything to do. It is unfortunate for the comments of the Lexington organ that there is not a word of truth in the charge it makes against the Frankfort Commonwealth. The quotation which it professes to give from the Commonwealth never appeared in its columns, and not appearing there, of course, when the Observer and Reporter gives it as absolutely the language of our paper, it knew it was making a false assertion.

Here is what the Commonwealth did say: The action of prominent Conservatives in the State during the last canvass and since the election makes us fearful that it—the removal of martial law—will work harm to Union men. We fear too that freedmen in the State will be made to suffer unjustly and severely.

That which we had in view was the actions of guerrillas in Morgan County—of which the Observer and Reporter speaks so sneeringly—and the indictment of Union men as criminals for obeying the orders of military superiors. We know, as General Palmer has said, that in mere civil suits martial law does not rule. The Commonwealth has not said one word of "loyal men" being exposed to "vexatious law suits" by the removal of martial law. The quotations were made up by the Lexington Conservative organ, and published with full knowledge of their falsehood.

The comments of that paper, however, show very clearly why the Conservatives are so very anxious to have martial law revoked. They intend persecuting Union men to the bitter end, through the instrumentality of Copperhead Judges, Copperhead Grand Jurors and Copperhead Petit Jurors. As for the closing sneer of the Lexington organ in the article alluded to, founded on its invented quotation from the Commonwealth, that martial law is favored by us in order to protect the law-breaker from punishment, the charge is a mere figment of its own brain as ridiculous as its quotation is mendacious.

SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.—This body will meet at Louisville on to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock. It is composed of all the Presbyterian Ministers of the State with one ruling elder from each church. The meeting, it is supposed, will be of great interest as probably a move will be made to sever the connection between the Synod and the General Assembly. It is expected a paper called "The Declaration and the Testimony," gotten up by the concentrated piety of Kentucky, under the lead of Peter Jett, of Franklin County, Stuart Robinson, of Cadiz, and Sam. Wilson, of Cincinnati, will be brought before the Synod, and a call urged upon all Presbyterians to come out from the "Apostasy" as all the church is called but the small portion of the Presbytery of Louisville whose names are affixed to the above-named paper. Whether the sheep will all follow the silly tinklings of these shepherds remains to be seen. But we trust not. However the proceedings of this body will be watched with much interest.

The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement in our paper to-day of "Agents wanted for the great National work, the Standard History of the War." The work will, doubtless, prove of great value, and those in want of profitable employment will find the offered agency an easy and paying work.

CIVIL RIGHTS FOR MISSISSIPPI FREEDMEN.—Col. Thomas, Assistant Commissioner of freedmen's affairs for the State of Mississippi, informs the bureau at Washington that he has notified the judicial officers and magistrates of the Provisional Government of Mississippi that when they allow negroes the same rights and privileges as are accorded to white men before their Courts, the officers, of the bureau will not interfere with such tribunals, but give them every assistance possible to aid in the discharge of their duties. Col. Thomas also writes that the Mayor of Vicksburg having signified his willingness to give the negroes the right to testify before his Court and to impose the same penalties on negroes violating the State laws or the city ordinances as would be imposed on white persons committing the same offense, the officers of the bureau at Vicksburg have been instructed in no case to interfere with the civil authorities in discharge of their duties, and not to take cognizance of cases coming within the jurisdiction of the Mayor of Vicksburg, but to leave all such cases over to the Mayor for trial.

The Boston Commonwealth tells a good story to the effect that some six or more years ago, as Mr. W., a friend and admirer of Theodore Parker, was walking in Winter street, one Sunday morning, reading a paper, a gentleman stepped up and asked him if he would direct him to Trinity Church. Mr. W. did so, adding at the same time, "I perceive you are a stranger and if you will step into Music Hall, my honor if you will hear more truth in one half hour than has been dealt out in Trinity Church for twenty-five years." The stranger thanked Mr. W. with a bland smile, saying, "Excuse me, sir, but I am going to officiate in that church, in an humble way, this morning." Mr. W. passed on, with a low whistle.

The Chinese Rebellion.

The formidable Taiping rebellion in China has, says the New York Tribune, since the beginning of the present year, been gradually dying out; but another rebellion, which has for several years raged in the northern provinces of the Empire, the so-called Nien-fei rebellion, has this year assumed dimensions which threaten the very existence of the Chinese Empire. By one of the last arrivals from Europe we received a report that the capital of the Empire had been taken by the rebels. This report has since been contradicted, but there is no doubt that the rebels were in the neighborhood of the capital, that great consternation prevailed at Peking, and that serious apprehensions for the very existence of the Empire were entertained. An English paper of China states that the Nien-fei have recently been reinforced by a body of Taipings, who have mysteriously found their way northward, and that these two bodies of rebels have received a further increase from a set of men who, under the name of "the Mohammedan rebels," have committed great depredations in Northern China. Various other bands have coalesced with these three, and brought the total number of Northern insurgents to 300,000.

This force will become the more formidable as the cohesive power of the decrepit Empire is evidently decreasing, and multitudes of the troops that are to be sent against the rebels are becoming very frequent. The Government of Peking is entirely incapable of controlling these movements, and has to look to the foreign nations, and especially to England, France and Russia, for support.

Under these circumstances, it is not strange that the idea of establishing over China a European government should find many adherents. English and French papers already openly advocate it. The spoils, in this case, are so immense, that England and France do not find it difficult to come to an understanding about common policy.

At all events, it seems that great complications are preparing in the east of Asia, and that China and Japan will ere long undergo as radical changes as British India.

The late trouble in the Kentucky Methodist Conference does not seem to have done any injury to the good cause. Probably those who felt themselves forced to leave the Conference are only prompted by that step to renewed zeal in their work. The Western Advocate says that in Covington "the ministry of Rev. J. H. Langley, at Greenup Street, (Methodist church North) has been peculiarly blessed. Large and interested audiences weekly crowd the church, and a series of meetings is now in progress. Last Sabbath we were present to witness the reception of 24 persons by certificate, from the Scott Street Church South. It is the first slide on account of the late action of their Conference. Rev. J. C. Harrison, late pastor at Scott Street, (formerly of Frankfort), was present, and was announced as having been transferred and assigned to their quarterly conference. Lieut. Gen. Grant was also present, an interested and unostentatious listener, sitting in the pew with his father, Jesse R. Grant, Esq., and Rev. M. J. Cramer. We could scarcely repress a smile as the preacher innocently announced as his text Isa. xi, 10, "There shall be a root of Jesse which shall stand as an ensign of the people," etc. It was a glowing Gospel sermon.

A building committee of this society, appointed a few days ago, had a meeting on Saturday evening last, five of them present. The little company subscribed \$10,000 toward a new church, one, not a member of the Church, heading the list with \$5,000.

Secretary Seward is engaged in making an analysis of the claims due to citizens of the United States against foreign governments, and has published a formal notice inviting parties having claims not founded on contract, which may have originated since Feb. 8, 1865, to forward without delay to the State Department statements of the same, under oath, accompanied by proper proof. Under this comprehensive notice merchants and shipowners who have suffered from the depredations committed by the Alabama, Sumter, Shenandoah, and the other British-rebel pirates, can make out and submit their claims to the State Department, and our government will ask compensation for the same from the British Government. Damages committed on our frontier by rebel raiders from Canada, also come under this head, and sufferers will have an opportunity of presenting their claims for indemnity. The Secretary of State is devoting considerable attention to this matter, and will pursue it vigorously to the settlement.

Macready's Dying Spot

Mr. Macready was never popular with stock actors. He annoyed them exceedingly by rehearsals by giving every man his particular place on the stage, so that in the picture presented he should be the centre. This actor must stand here, that one there—it was his will. On one of the nights of his last engagement in New Orleans, when he was to play Hamlet, he was very particular at rehearsal in the disposition of the characters at the fall of the curtain. He had selected the most commanding place on the stage, well down to the lights, and declared that there he intended to die. It so happened that as the fatal moment was approaching, just after Hamlet had stabbed the king, he majestically took it into his head to die on the spot selected by the philosopher. The poison was hurled in Hamlet's veins; he was in the agonies of death; but still he found time to say, *adieu*, to his stepfather—
"Back, back! I'm going to die there!"
The blood of outraged royalty was up and the stabbed monarch replied:
"I'm king, and I'll die where I please; pick out a place for yourself!"
And Hamlet was compelled to let his soul out further up the stage.

An old soldier whose nose had been cropped off by a sabre cut, happened to give a few pence to a beggar, who exclaimed in return: "God preserve your eyesight." "Why so?" inquired the veteran. "Because, sir, if your eyes should grow weak you couldn't keep spectacles on them."

New Law Books for Kentucky.

We are pleased to learn that Robert Clarke & Co., of Cincinnati, have in press and shortly to be published,

The General Laws of Kentucky, enacted by the Legislature since the publication of Stanton's Statutes, including those of the winter Session of 1864-5. The Acts to be arranged under appropriate titles, with notes of the Decisions of the Court of Appeals constraining the Revised and General Laws of the State. To be complete in one volume with a thorough index.

This will be an invaluable work to the legal profession, and to all officers in the civil departments of the State of Kentucky. Due notice of its publication will be given.

Also in course of preparation and soon to be published by the same house, a new edition of the Civil and Criminal Codes of Practice of Kentucky.

This edition is to embrace all the amendments to the codes enacted by the Legislature since their adoption, with notes of decisions of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, and of the Courts of New York and Ohio constraining the Codes. H. Myers, Esq., of the Covington Bar, is preparing this work. Due notice will be given of its publication. Oct. 10-11.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 10th day of Oct., 1865, which, if not called for in one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.
Batman, Mrs. Kate Johnson, J. C.
Cox, Hiram Cox Moore, Miss Lucy
Cox, Peter Morten, Miss Viola
Curry, Thomas J. Shooter, Miss Louisa
Coyle, Cornelius P. Skillman, Henry
Dab, Christian (2) Scott, Chas. B.
Davis, Miss Emma Thomson, R. A.
Dulley, Z. Taylor, Miss M. J.
Gentry, Dr. Wiser, Frank
Gregory, J. K. Wisco, Henry
Hughes, A. Wilson, T. W.
Higgins, Mrs. Martha
Persons calling for any of the above letter, will please say "advertised" and give date of list.
Office open from 7 1/2 o'clock, A. M., until 6 1/2, P. M.
Oct. 10, 1865-11. W. A. GAINES, P. M.

COURT OF APPEALS.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 6, 1865.
CAUSES DECIDED.
Mitchell v. Barnett, &c., Madison; affirmed.
Dunn, &c., v. Dunn, &c., Harrison; affirmed.
Garnett & Jones v. Fennell, &c., Owen; reversed.

DIED

In Danville, on the 20th inst., after a lingering illness, Miss MARY E. GALLOWAY, daughter of Harvey and Mary Ann Galloway, aged 16 years, 7 months, and 25 days.

Fenian Brotherhood

Important News Received!

Special meeting
TO-NIGHT, OCT. 10.
All Members must attend to elect One Delegate to attend the National Congress, to be held at Philadelphia, on next Monday, Oct. 16.
Oct. 10-11. CENTRE.

Robert Clarke & Co's

BULLETIN OF NEW BOOKS.

Artemus Ward: His Travels, with comic illustrations. By Mullen. 12mo, cloth. Price \$1.50.
Our Artist in Cuba—Leaves from the Sketchbook of a Traveler, during the Winter of 1861-5. By Geo. W. Carleton. 16mo, beveled boards. \$1.50.
Matrimonial Infidelities by Barry Gray. 12mo, cloth. Price \$1.75.
The Lost Will and the Diamond Bracelet. By Mrs. Henry Wood. 8vo, paper. Price 50c.
Life and Speeches of Andrew Johnson, with a Biographical Introduction. By Frank Moore. 12mo, cloth. Price \$2.50.
Ores from Precious Mines. 24mo, cloth. Price \$1.50.
Festivals, or, Forty-five Dog-Post-Days. A Biography from the German of Jean Paul Richter, translated by Charles T. Brooks. 2 vols, 12mo, cloth. Price \$4.
Recollections of Seventy Years. By Mrs. John Farrar, author of Young's Lady's Friend, &c. 12mo, cloth. Price \$1.50.
Sesame and Lilies; two lectures delivered at Manchester in 1861. By John Ruskin. M. A. 12mo, cloth. Price \$1.
Wayside Hymns, selected from various authors. 12mo, cloth. Price \$2.50.
Ray of Light for Dark Hours. By J. B. with an Introduction by R. R. Booth, D. D. 12mo, cloth. Price \$2.50.
Lyrics of Life by Robert Browning. 16mo, pp. 50c.
Eliot on Philippians, Colossians, Philemon, with a revised translation by Rt. Rev. Charles J. Eliot, D. D. 8vo, cloth. Price \$2.50.
The Believer's Refuge—Meditations on Christ and Heaven. 24mo, cloth. Price \$1.50.
Practical French Reader. By Prof. P. W. Genouby. 12mo, cloth. Price \$1.25.
Practical French Instructor. By P. W. Genouby. 12mo, cloth. Price \$1.25.
Boys at Chancellors; or, A Little Loaven. By the author of Faith Gurney's Girlhood, The Gayworthys, &c. 12mo, cloth. Price \$1.25.
Pretty Tales for the Nursery. 4to, handsomely illustrated. Price \$1.25.
My Pretty Book. 16mo, pp., with colored illustrations. Price 50c.
The House that Jack Built. Handsomely illustrated from original designs. By H. L. Stephens. 4to, boards. Price \$1.25.
Old Mother Hubbard. Illustrated by H. L. Stephens. 4to, boards. Price \$1.25.

BOOKS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE,

LAW, MEDICAL, SCHOOL, CLASSICAL, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS

STAPLE AND FANCY STATIONERY.

The trade are invited to call and examine our stock.

ROBERT CLARKE & CO., Publishers, Bookellers and Stationers, No. 55 West Fourth Street, Oct. 10, 11.

AGENTS WANTED

FOR OUR
Great National Work
THE

Standard History of the War!!

CONTAINING A FULL, AUTHENTIC AND reliable account of the "great conflict," from its commencement to its close. Complete in one very large volume, of over 1,000 pages; containing reading matter equal to three large royal octavo volumes splendidly illustrated with over 125 fine portraits of Generals and battle scenes.

This is just the book the people want. It presents a rare chance for Agents. Teachers, energetic young men, and especially returned and disabled officers and soldiers, in want of profitable employment, will find it peculiarly adapted to their condition. This work has no rival as a history of the war. Send for circular and see our terms. Address JONES BROTHERS & CO., 148 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Oct. 10, 1865-3m.

CHANGE OF FIRM.

Messrs EVANS & EDGAR desire to announce to the trade in Central Kentucky, that they have purchased the old and well known Drug Stand of D. A. Miller & Bro., Covington, Ky.

They have increased their large stock with new purchases and are now able to offer a complete stock of goods at Cincinnati wholesale prices. Their purchases are made in New York, and it is their intention to build up a first class wholesale Drug business in Covington.

Orders are respectfully solicited from Retail Druggists, Country Merchants and Physicians, which will be promptly filled at the lowest prices.

Strict attention paid to all orders by mail, which will be filled at ruling prices. The stock is fine and full. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere.

Sept. 22-4t

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE!

The Original and Best in the World! The only true and perfect Hair Dye. Harmless, Reliable and Instantaneous. Produces immediately a splendid Black or natural Brown, without injuring the hair or skin. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes. Sold by all Druggists. The genuine is signed William A. Bachelor. Also, REGENERATING EXTRACT OF MILLEFEURS for Restoring and Beautifying the Hair. CHARLES BACHELOR, NEW YORK. Aug. 15, 1865-1y.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that, one JOHN SANDERS stands indicted by the Boone Circuit Court for the murder of Joshua Ellis, and the said John Sanders is now a fugitive from justice and going at large. Now, therefore, I, RICHARD T. JACOB, Lieutenant and Acting Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for the apprehension of the said JOHN SANDERS and his delivery to the Jailor of Boone county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this, 20th day of Sept., A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

RICHARD T. JACOB, Lieutenant and Acting Governor. By the Governor: E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State. By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary. Sept. 26-3m.

\$50 REWARD!!

STOLEN.

ON Wednesday night, 13th inst., out of my Stable,

A VERY DARK BAY MARE!

About 14½ hands high, 3 years old, small white star in forehead, one white hind foot, (don't remember which) two brands of letter "O," one on left jaw, the other on the left side of her neck. She goes all the gaits. I will give \$50 reward for her delivery to me, or for any information by which I may obtain her. P. L. REESE. Sept. 22-3t.

GREAT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of Charles S. Waller's Deed of Trust, I, I will, as Trustee, offer for sale at

LA CRESCENT.

on the 12th day of October, 1865, THREE HUNDRED LOTS and BLOCKS in the Town of La Crescent on the West side of the Mississippi River, in Houston County, State of Minnesota, opposite the terminus of the La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad and nearly opposite the city of La Crosse.

La Crescent is beautifully situated and is designated by the Congressional Land Grant Act and Acts of the Minnesota Legislature as the point at which the Southern Minnesota or Root River Railroad shall tap the Mississippi River, and no authority is given by any legislative act to lay it elsewhere—in other words, to provide for the building of said road to La Crescent.

All are invited to attend said Sale and especially the beneficiaries under said Deed of Trust.

THOS. McROBERTS, Trustee.

La Crescent, Sept. 1, 1865.

At the same time and place above mentioned, the Subscriber will offer for sale, if not sold before, the fine and valuable

FERRY BOAT,

now running across the Mississippi river between La Crescent and the City of La Crosse; also the Franchises Exclusive in Character on the Minnesota side and have near nine (9) years to run, covering all practicable landings on the West Side of said river and bids fair to be one of the most valuable Forries on the Mississippi River. Those wishing a valuable ferry will come and examine for themselves. This ferry or crossing of the Mississippi River is the great gateway or inlet to Southern Minnesota, the agricultural district of the State and perhaps superior to any in the Northwest. THOS. McROBERTS, to the Northwest. Sept. 15-tds-22.

JUST ISSUED. CARROLL'S.

NEW PRACTICAL CATALOGUE OF CURRENT MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS

PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES.

Vol. 16, 16mo, pp. 267. Price 50 cents. Sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of price.

R. W. CARROLL, & CO., PUBLISHERS, AND WHOLESALE BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS, OPPOSITE-HOUSE BUILDING, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Sept. 12-6t-21.

AGRICULTURAL

The English Crops.

The following interesting account of the condition of the crops in England has been furnished by the United States Consul at Bristol, England:

THE AGRICULTURAL CROPS OF 1865.

Mr. H. J. Turner, land agent, writes as follows to the London Times from Richmond, Yorkshire, on August 26:

During the last ten days my professional engagements have again taken me over a large portion of the country between the Tyne and the Thames, and I shall be obliged if you will permit me, as usual, to state my impressions respecting the agricultural produce of our country for this year.

Some time ago you did me the honor to insert a letter of mine on this subject, and, with one exception, the opinion I then gave on the prospect of our corn crops has been fully confirmed now that I have seen those crops when arrived at maturity, and upon a far larger area of land than I had had an opportunity of inspecting when I wrote before.

The exception is in the wheat crop. I said I thought under any circumstances that crop would prove under average; but now I think that in bulk it is an average one.

I wish I could stop my description here; but truth obliges me to add, that although the quantity is more satisfactory than I had anticipated, the quality I am persuaded, will be found greatly inferior to that of last year.

One curious circumstance has resulted from the humidity of the season. It has almost equalized the period of harvest in the whole district between York and Rugby, and yesterday there was nearly as great a proportion of the crops of grain in the fields in Warwickshire and Leicestershire as there was in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Barley is generally a full average crop, but the color is mostly dark; the sample rough, and in many districts it will not be found free from sprouts.

Oats are a moderate crop all over the country.

Beans and peas average crops.

Potatoes look well, and will, I think, prove a good crop generally.

The herbage of old grass land is everywhere abundant. In Trent Valley, in our dales, on the dry pastures of Leicestershire, and on our extensive marshes, there is more food for cattle and sheep than I have seen for many years. These excellent pastures, aided by cake or corn, will fatten off animals in a forward state, and put all our other healthy stock into capital condition for beginning winter, widely differing from the half-starved state in which they came out of our parched pastures of last year.

Jacob Strawn, the Illinois Farmer.

Jacob Strawn, of Jacksonville, Illinois, died suddenly, on the 24th ult. Starting in farming and cattle buying at an early age, with a capital of fifty cents in silver, Mr. Strawn came to be the king farmer of the West. His acres spread over almost whole counties, and it was no unreal thing for him to sow a field of wheat or plant corn over a space twice the size of a German kingdom. He had sheep and kine upon a thousand hills, or would have had if the hills had been there. He built pretty much the whole of the village of Jacksonville; he represented his district in the Legislature, where he was noted for direct and available good sense, and in all positions filled the ideas of a good citizen. His "little garden patch" at the time of his death, embraced nearly thirty-five thousand acres, worth at least one million five hundred thousand dollars without improvements. He was twice married, and leaves seven sons and one daughter.

In person he was a Daniel Lambert, weighing about three hundred and fifty pounds. During the war he was an active and liberal friend and supporter of the Union cause. Many interesting incidents have been related respecting him, among which are the following: He began life for himself by raising sixteen acres of wheat, which he traded for sixteen steers, which he sold at a profit. After this he dealt mainly in cattle. He was a rapid talker and a keen judge of human nature, a prompt actor, knew how to drive a bargain and always made money. He seldom came to town, was busy every moment, and was always in the field or in the saddle, going from place to place. Until within a few years he was his own accountant and his own banker, and strange as it may seem, kept no books, trusting entirely to his memory which never failed him. In physical labor he excelled in every department.

With a common hand sickle he has been known to reap, bind and shock sixty dozen bundles of wheat in a day. Farmers will understand this to be what not more than one man in thousands could perform. In earlier days he carried large sums of money about his person, and on several occasions his life was attempted as he rode along through the country. At one time, near Alton, he was attacked by three robbers whom he thrashed and put to flight with his cattle whip. He was a man of wonderful muscle and activity. He could spring over the highest fence by merely placing one hand on the top rail, and on one occasion he caught an infuriated bull by the horns who was charging on him in an open field, and throwing him on his back completely subdued the animal.

A Good Way to Grow Turnips.

Haui on the ground several wagon loads of dung per acre in the latter end of September or the beginning of October, and plough it under as soon as it is spread. If the land is in a dirty, grassy state, harrow it when it is dry. In the spring plough or cultivate as soon as the weeds begin to grow; about the middle of July then harrow and roll with a heavy roller, sowing the seed the same day on a level, with a brush drill. Set the coulters of the drill two inches below the wheels, so that the seed will be deposited that depth under the surface. Sufficient soil falls in after the coulters to cover the seed. Sow two pounds of seed per acre. In sowing a large breadth of turnips it is better to sow the seed at three or four different times, on account of the hoeing. In order to test the quality of the seed, take five or six seeds and lay them on a piece of stout wrapping paper and crush the seed with a hard substance. If the seed is good it will stain the paper over twice its size, as good turnip seed contains forty per cent. of oil. It will pay to grow turnips. Some turnip crops have averaged over nine hundred bushels per acre for several years, and one thousand bushels per acre is not an uncommon crop in favorable localities.

HOGS.

Some of the best raisers of pork with whom we are acquainted, do not allow their hogs to have a pen out of doors during the second year. Pigs during their first year are fond of vegetable roots and will busy themselves in rooting after them. With suitable feed, they acquire length, breadth and depth, as is desirable by their owner, but it is at the expense of fat. The second year they should be treated in such a way as shall ensure the greatest amount of fat at the least expense. Keeping them under shelter and away from the ground, is unquestionably the right course to pursue. For several years past we have not allowed our pigs to have access to the ground at all, and from our limited experience in hog raising, we are led to believe that we have been the gainer over the old plan. We furnish them liberally with weeds, roots and grass from the garden, which they relish, and which helps to keep them employed and good natured. These are all important conditions of the hog in economical pork raising. We are inclined to believe that the most economical method of raising pork for most persons where they do not have a large dairy, is to obtain, in August or September, pigs and winter them to be fattened and killed the next fall. It does not cost but one-half as much to winter them as a spring pig and during the spring months they will grow rapidly and easily make a hog weighing, from three to four hundred weight. The last hundred weight in a heavy hog often costs as much as all the rest of him.

VALUE OF CARROTS.

Carrots are very excellent "fodder" for horses that have been long kept on highly carbonaceous food, and whose digestive organs may be out of order in consequence of the want of animal nutrition. With a fair allowance of carrots, ground oats and sweet hay, a horse will enjoy good health and spirits, have loose hide, shining coat, and healthy lungs. A daily allowance of carrots should always be furnished to horses the subjects of indigestion—whose food often runs into fermentation, inducing diarrhoea, or a lax, watery state of bowels. Carrots furnish an acid, called pectic, which possesses the curious property of gelatinizing the watery contents of the digestive cavities. A few drops of this pectic acid will gelatinize both, and when mixed with the juice of an orange, changes the same into jelly. So that if the alvine discharges of a horse are watery, carrots may be used as a valuable therapeutic agent, both in view of arresting the same and restoring the tone of the stomach and bowels. By examining the excrements of a horse, fed in part on carrots, it will be found to contain no undigested hay or oats, and therefore we may safely infer that they promote digestion; so that by the constant use of carrots, less quantities of hay and oats will suffice than when a larger amount is consumed, and parted with in an undigested state. For fattening animals, carrots are exceedingly valuable. It will be urged that carrots are not very nutritious—that may be still; if they possess the property of gelatinizing the contents of the stomach and bowels, they aid in the manufacture of fat out of other feed, which might otherwise pass out of the system.

Practical Advantage of Drilling Wheat.

Among the advantages of drilling in winter wheat over broadcast sowing, are the saving of labor, the saving of seed, and securing more abundant crops. Whether the grain is sowed broadcast, or drilled, the ground should receive the same thorough preparation previous to distributing the seed. If drilled in, one man will complete the operation, by simply going over the ground once. If sowed broadcast, the ground must be harrowed twice after the seed is sowed. This, in addition to the time consumed in sowing the seed by hand, will require about three times longer than is necessary to drill it in. Moreover, the drill, if properly made and adjusted, will deposit every kernel at a uniform depth; whereas the harrow covers some of the seed too deep and some not deep enough, and some not at all; and if the soil be deep and mellow the feet of the teams will press a considerable portion of it quite too deep.

Another advantage in drilling in the seed is, as soon as an acre or two is plowed, the grain may be put in immediately, thus finishing the work as fast as the ground is plowed. When grain is sowed broadcast, it is much more convenient, and rather important, to have the entire field plowed before sowing, so as to be able to harrow both ways. When a farmer has a drill, he can plow an acre, then harrow it, and drill in the seed all in one day, while the soil is fresh which is the best condition to hasten the germination of the grain. He thus finishes his work as he progresses, and is always ready for temporary interruptions by storms of rain, which are often attended with more or less injury to the crop. Such delays, especially with spring grain are often fatal to a good crop.

No man can sow wheat broadcast as evenly as a good drill will distribute it. But a man when sowing by hand will vary his steps, and the force applied at every cast of the seed, and as the wind will often blow the grain from its course, it becomes necessary to sow much more seed per acre to secure as thick a stand of plants, as when it is deposited with a drill.

Cleanliness for Pigs.

In discussing the diseases of swine, the Scottish Farmer sensibly says:

We remember once hearing an old woman remark that "sows just required as much care and attention as bolies," and the truth of the observation is confirmed by the experience of all the largest and most successful breeders of pigs in the kingdom. Without cleanliness and comfort the human species can not thrive; it is rendered more liable to all kinds of disorders; and, kept in dirty sty, with little room and bad ventilation, and fed out of filthy troughs, swine languish, or at the best, take on fat much less rapidly, and are more likely to fall a prey to the first epidemic reaching them, than if they had met with kind and liberal treatment.

A patent for making shoes with wooden soles has been perfected, and the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Eagle says that the boots and shoes made under this patent have been subjected to the severest tests, which they have withstood—even their friends being surprised at their good qualities. They are emphatically an article for the people, combining, as they do, strength and durability with cheapness. Arrangements are in progress by which the company will be enabled to manufacture any style of shoe or boot desired, from the natty balmoral to the cavalry jack boot.

Kentucky Central Railroad! SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

1865.

THE most direct route from the interior of Kentucky, to all Eastern, Northern, and Northwestern Cities and Towns. But one change of cars!

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:12 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.
Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5 A. M. and 1:35 P. M.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 A. M., and 12:25 P. M.
Leave Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:40 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.
Passengers can leave by the afternoon Train, and arrive at Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago, or St. Louis, early the next morning.

Nicholasville, 11:40 A. M. Covington, 6:00 P. M.
Lexington, 12:30 P. M. Chicago, 9:00 A. M.
Cincinnati, 7:00 P. M. St. Louis, 10:45 A. M.
And at Cincinnati, make connection with the Eastern Express Train at 10 P. M., having time for supper at Cincinnati.

The Morning Train arrives at Covington at 10:55, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the L. & C. R. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield, Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. *Baggage checked through!* Sleep, Eat, and Buy by Night Train!

For through tickets, apply at the offices of the Company at Nicholasville, Lexington, and Paris. H. P. RANSOM, March 10, 1865-tf Gen'l Ticket Agent

J. M. GRAY, DENTAL SURGEON, Office on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets, Residence on Washington Street, next House to Episcopal Church, FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to the different styles which are now being made, and which give perfect satisfaction. He keeps at all times, a large assortment from which to select, thereby enabling him to suit each patient with the price, shade and size Tooth which they may require. All operations performed in the best style, and prices as moderate as the style of work will admit of.

Gold! Gold!

OLD GOLD of every description bought, for which the highest price is paid in Cash. Frankfort, April 11, 1865-tf.

SPLENDID BARGAINS!

All Sure of their Money's Worth. W. Forsyth & Co.

39 & 41 Ann Street, N. Y. (late 42 & 44 Nassau St.) offer for sale the following Magnificent List of Watches, Chains, Jewelry, Etc., Etc.

EACH ARTICLE ONE DOLLAR! And not to be paid for till you know what you are to get.

250 Gold and Silver Watches, from \$15.00 to \$150.00 each.
200 Ladies' Gold Watches, \$35.00 each.
500 Ladies' and Gent's Silver Watches \$15.00 each.
5,000 Vest, Neck and Guard Chains \$5.00 to \$15.00 each.
6,000 Gold Band Bracelets, \$3.00 to \$10.00 each.
6,000 Plain, Chased, and Wedding Rings, \$2.50 to \$5.00 each.
5,000 California Diamond Pins and Rings, \$3.00 to \$6.00 each.
10,000 sets Ladies' Jewelry, \$5.00 to \$15.00 each.
10,000 Gold Pens, Silver Mounted Holders, \$1.00 to \$5.00 each.
10,000 Gold Pens, Silver Cases and Pencils, \$4.00 to \$6.00 each.

Together with Ribbon Shies, Bosom Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Gold Pencils, Belt Buckles, Brooches, Gold Thimbles, Ear Drops, Children's Loops, Masonic Pins and Rings, Seal Rings, Scarf Pins, Watch Keys. Also a variety of Silver Ware, embracing Goblets, Cups, Castors, Tea and Table Spoons, from \$15 to \$50.

The articles in this stock are of the neatest and most fashionable styles. Certificates of all the various articles are put in sealed envelopes and mixed, thus giving all a fair chance, and sent by mail, as ordered; and on the receipt of the certificate it is at your option to send ONE DOLLAR and take the article named in it, or not; or any other article in our list of equal value.

Certificates and Premiums.
Single Certificate, 25 cents: five Certificates \$1.00; ten, \$2.00; twenty, \$4.00; fifty, \$10.00; one hundred, \$20.00; two hundred, \$40.00; five hundred, \$100.00; one thousand, \$200.00. Certificate money to be enclosed with order. Every letter, from whatever source, promptly answered.

Goods sent by mail, carefully packed. All articles not satisfactory can be returned and exchanged, or the money refunded if wished. Thousands of dollars' worth of Watches sold to our customers during the past year.

AGENTS wanted everywhere. Send 25 cents for Certificate and Circular. Address: W. FORTYTH & CO., 39 and 41 Ann Street, New York.

JAMES HARLAN, JR. JOHN M. HARLAN.

HARLAN & HARLAN, Attorneys at Law, FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal Courts holden in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. Money will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.

March 16, 1863-tf.

Kentucky River Coal.

HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburgh, Youghiogheny, and Pomary, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort, Feb 2 twt.

S. BLACK.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,.....E. L. VANWINKLE.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.

Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE

Fill practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.

Offices—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE. Sept. 14, 1863-by.

J. W. FINNELL,.....V. T. CHAMBERS.

FINNELL & CHAMBERS,

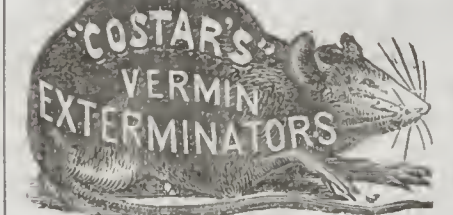
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Streets.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1860-tf.

1865 1865



"Eighteen years established in N. Y. City."
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c., Exter.
Is a paste—use for Rats, Mice, Roaches, Black and Red Ants, &c., &c., &c.

"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator.
Is a liquid or wash, used to destroy, and also as a preventive for Bed-Bugs, &c.

"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects,
Is for Moths, Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bed-Bugs, Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.

BEWARE!! of all worthless imitations.

See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.

HENRY R. COSTAR.

Principal Depot, 482 Broadway, New York.

1865.

INCREASE OF RATS.—The Farmer's Gazette, English asserts and proves by figures that one pair of rats will have a progeny and descendants no less than 651,050 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this paper.

1865.
FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS should recollect that hundreds of dollars' worth of Grain, Provisions, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants, and other insects and vermin—all of which can be prevented by a few dollars' worth of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator, bought and used freely.

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this paper.

Old and young should use

STERLING'S AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR.

It prevents or stops the Hair from falling; Cleanses, Beautifies, Preserves, and renders it Soft and Glossy, and the Head free from Dandruff.

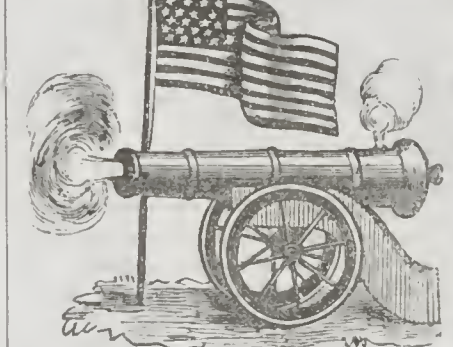
It is the best Hair Dressing and Preservative in the world.

STERLING'S AMBROSIA MANUFACTURING COMP'Y, SOLE PROPRIETORS,

NEW YORK.

Sold in Frankfort, Ky., by Wm. H. Averill, and all Druggists and Dealers.

May 12, 1865-5m.



Persons wanting ice, can get it any time by calling at my house. I will commence delivering on the 1st of May. Tickets can be had by calling at my residence.

SANFORD GOINS.

April 21, 1865-tf

JOHN MASON BROWN,

(LATE COLONEL 45TH KY. VOLUNTEERS.)

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

Special attention given to collections and to the prosecution of military claims.

April 18, 1865.

BURNAM & DICKSON,

REAL ESTATE

—AND—

Insurance Agents.

Corner 3d and Main Street, over Davis Drug Store, Terro Haute, Ind.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION.

Houses and Lots, Vacant Lots, Farms, Farming Land in all the Western States and Territories. Loans negotiated, Collections made, Land entered, Taxes paid and Titles examined, in all the Western States. We are prepared to enter lands, with either Land Warrants or Cash on liberal terms.

Particular attention is given to sales of Real Estate at Auction.

Persons desiring to change their residences would do well to call and examine our register of Farms, &c. before purchasing. We have a large number for sale, on easy terms, located in nearly every State in the United States. We will be pleased to answer any communication in regard to Land, and we think we can give general satisfaction as our acquaintance with the Western States and Territories is equal to any other office in the country.

June 13, 1865-6m.

BOONE COUNTY COURT.

R. A. Edwards, Plaintiff,

Samuel Nye, Defendant.

NOTICE.

THE defendant, Samuel Nye, is notified that I will, on the first Monday in September next, move the Boone County Court to appoint Commissioners to convey to me the following real estate, by deed, to-wit: lying in Walton, Boone county, Ky.—Beginning at Sandner's corner, running Northward, with the turnpike, 40 feet; thence Eastwardly to Arnold's line; thence 40 feet Southwardly, to Sandner's line; thence with his line to the beginning—it being the same for which I hold Samuel Nye's title bond, dated the 5th of April, 1863, I having paid all the purchase money for said property. This 25th of July, 1865.

R. A. EDWARDS.

August 4, 1865-3 weeks—cont 12

REWARDS.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that one DENNIS FOX did, on the 7th of June, 1865, kill and murder Pat. Canlay, of Louisville, Ky., and is now a fugitive from justice, and going at large; and

Now, therefore, I THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of said DENNIS FOX, and his delivery to the Jailor of Jefferson county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 27th day of June, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,

By the Governor: E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Fox is an Irish laborer, about 26 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, spare built, with sharp features, light brown hair, brown eyes, complexion rather dark, wide mouth, and rather a low down look.

June 30, 1865-3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that B. F. DEWEES, of Grayson county, did, on the 20th day of July, 1865, waylay and mortally wound Caleb Simon, of the same county, and the said B. F. Dewees is now a fugitive from justice and going at large;

Now, therefore, I THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said B. F. Dewees, and his delivery to the jailor of Metcalfe county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 24th day of July, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor: E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Said B. F. Dewees is about 32 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, red hair, blue eyes, no whiskers, sandy complexion, had the end of his nose bitten off some years ago, and weighs about 180 pounds.

Aug. 1, 1865-sw3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that one STEPHEN LITTELL did stand indicted in the Fayette Circuit Court for murder, and is now a fugitive from justice, and is going at large;

Now, therefore, I THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of said Stephen Littell, and his delivery to the Jailor of Mercer county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 24th day of July, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.